# CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION, COORDINATION, REFERENCES AND APPENDICES

### 5.1 LIST OF PREPARERS

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# 5.2 Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted

Alpine County

South Tahoe Public Utility District

U.S. Forest Service, Carson Ranger District

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Indian Affairs

California State Office, Bureau of Land Management Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management

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### 5.4 APPENDICES

# **APPENDIX A**

Primary habitats and suites of neo-tropical migratory birds associated with these habitats in the Intermountain West Avifaunal Biome are listed. These Partners in Flight species were chosen because they were most in need of attention at the continental scale (Latta et al 1999).

<u>Coniferous Forest -</u> This habitat type includes Ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and spruce-fir among others. Several suites of birds can be identified due to the many forest types included in the category. Species of concern associated with this habitat type in the plan area,

Lewis's Woodpecker - *Melanerpes lewis* - open, Jeffrey pine, snags/hollow trees (Latta 1999, (www.natureserve.com 2006)

White-headed Woodpecker – *Picoides albolarvatus* - open, dry, old Ponderosa (Latta 1999)

Flammulated Owl - Otus flammeolus - open, dry, old Ponderosa (Latta 1999)

Cassin's Finch – *Carpodacus cassinii* – open, dry, old Ponderosa (Latta 1999)

Olive-sided Flycatcher – *Contopus cooper* - mixed conifer and/or spruce-fir (Latta 1999)

Western Bluebird - Sialia mexicana- snag / hollow tree (<u>www.natureserve.com</u> 2006)

Threats to this habitat type include logging and fire suppression that alters age class, structure and species composition of forests.

<u>Deciduous Forest</u> – This habitat type includes aspen forests which can be found in the Plan area. Many birds reach their highest breeding densities in this forest type. Aspen stands grow not as random individual trees, but rather in colonies that sprout from a common parent root system. Disturbance events such as fire or clear cutting of aspen groves stimulate the root system to produce suckers, effectively perpetuating aspen on the site. When found in association with coniferous species, aspen frequently represents a seral stage that progresses toward coniferous dominance without disturbance (Neel 1999). No bird species are obligate of this habitat type, but several are associated with aspen (Neel 1999). Species of concern associated with this habitat type in the plan area,

Northern Goshawk – Accipiter gentilis – nests in aspen in Nevada

Orange-crowned Warbler – Vermivora celata- migrant needing stopover habitat

(www.natureserve.com 2006)

Yellow Warbler – *Dendroica petechia*- - migrant needing stopover habitat (www.natureserve.com 2006)

Red-naped Sapsucker - Sphyrapicus nuchalis - cavity nester (Latta 1999)

Aspen stand decline has been attributed to the lack of disturbance, especially where aspen is seral to coniferous forest (Neel 1999). Threats to this habitat type include fire suppression that results in conifer succession and overgrazing by ungulates (Latta 1999).

<u>Woodland</u> – Pinyon-juniper woodlands are characteristic of this habitat type. It supports the largest nesting-bird species list of any upland vegetation type in the West (Latta 1999). Height and density of pinyon-juniper woodlands are highly variable throughout the state, even within a single mountain range. Singleleaf pinyon begins abruptly at the Truckee River and Interstate 80, then increases in dominance as one moves southward (Neel 1999). Species of concern associated with this habitat type in the plan area,

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Pinyon Jay — Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus
Western Bluebird- Sialia mexicana — snags / hollow tree (www.natureserve.com 2006)
Gray Flycatcher — Empidonax wrightii
Juniper Titmouse — Baeolophus ridgwayi
Black-throated Gray Warbler — Dendroica nigrescens
Mountain Bluebird — Sialia currucoides — cavity nester (Latta 1999)
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Issues related to this habitat type include fragmentation from man-caused activities.

Western Shrublands – Shrubsteppe was identified as the highest priority habitat for conservation for breeding birds. This habitat type supports the largest nesting-bird species list of any upland vegetation type in the West (Latta 1999). The plan area has communities of montane shrubs with dominant plant species that include serviceberry, elderberry, currant, snowberry, bitterbrush and buckbrush. Manzanita, oak and bittercherry can also be found in montane shrub stands in the west. There are no obligate bird species (Neel 1999). Species of concern associated with this habitat type in the plan area,

Western hummingbird species – montane shrublands embedded as inclusions provide food and cover. These may serve as critical migration areas (Latta 1999)

Sage grouse – *Centrocercus urophasianus* 

Sage thrasher – Oreoscoptes montanus – migrant needing stopover habitat

(www.natureserve.com 2006)

Brewer's sparrow – Spizella breweri (Beidleman, 2000)

Virginia's warbler – Vermivora virginiae- migrant needing stopover habitat

(www.natureserve.com 2006)

Green-tailed towhee – Pipilo chlorurus

Short-eared owl – *Asio flammeus* - montane meadows that occur as inclusions in this type (Neel 1999)

Loggerhead Shrike – Lanius ludovicianus - migrant needing stopover habitat

(<u>www.natureserve.com</u> 2006)

Blue Grosbeak – Passerina caerulea

Issues related to this habitat type include fragmentation from man-caused activities.

Threats to this habitat type include overgrazing of grasses and forbs that alter community structure, invasion of non-native grasses and fire suppression / crown-killing wildfire (Latta 1999).

<u>Riparian</u> – This habitat type supports the highest bird diversity of any western habitat type but is one of the rarest. Mountain riparian sites in the Plan area include aspen, alder, birch, willows, wild rose and red-osier dogwood with a host of herbaceous understory.

Species of concern associated with this habitat type in the plan area,

Rufous hummingbird – *Selasphorus rufus* - migrant needing stopover habitat (www.natureserve.com 2006)

Willow flycatcher – *Empidonax trailii* 

Calliope hummingbird – *Stellula calliope*- woodland, conifer, shrub riparian (www.natureserve.com 2006)

Wilson's Warbler – *Wilsonia pusilla*- woodland / conifer riparian (<u>www.natureserve.com</u> 2006)

MacGillivray's Warbler – *Oporornis tolmiei* – shrubby riparian (<u>www.natureserve.com</u> 2006)

Cooper's Hawk – Accipiter cooperi – riparian woodlands, riparian conifer (<u>www.natureserve.com</u> 2006)

Threats to this habitat type include road construction, invasion of nonnative species, recreational use and severe overgrazing (Latta 1999).

# <u>APPENDIX B</u>

The following is a list of BLM Sensitive Species for the BLM in Nevada and California that do occur or are likely to occur in the Plan Amendment area. A notation of the State list the species occurs on is given for each entry.

# Amphibians and Reptiles

Sierra alligator lizard - Elgaria coerulea palmeri- NV Northern leopard frog - Rana pipiens - NV

### Birds and Raptors

Golden Eagle – Aquila chrysaetos -CA, NV

Ferruginous Hawk - Buteo regalis - CA, NV

Greater sage-grouse- Centrocercus urophasianus - NV, CA

Burrowing owl - Athene cunicularia – CA,NV

California spotted owl - Strix occidentalis occidentalis - CA

Bendire's Thrasher – Toxostoma bendirei - CA

Northern Goshawk - Accipiter gentilis - NV

Short-eared Owl - Asio flammeus - NV

Long-eared Owl - Asio otus - NV

Flammulated Owl - Otus flammeolus - NV

Juniper Titmouse - Baeolophus griseus - NV

Pinyon Jay - Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus - NV

Lewis's Woodpecker - Melanerpes lewis - NV

Mountain quail - Oreortyx pictus - NV

Red-naped Sapsucker - Sphyrapicus nuchalis - NV

Black Rosy-Finch - Leucosticte atrata - NV

### Mammals

Pallid bat – Antrozous pallidus - CA

Spotted bat – Euderma maculatum - NV, CA

Long-eared myotis – Myotis evotis - CA

Fringed myotis – Myotis thysanodes - CA

Yuma myotis – Myotis yumanensis - CA

Silver-haired bat - Lasionycteris noctivagans - NV

California wolverine - Gulo gulo- NV

Western white-tailed jackrabbit - Lepus townsendii – NV

California myotis - Myotis californicus - NV

Small-footed myotis -Myotis ciliolabrum - NV

Long-eared myotis - Myotis evotis - NV

Little brown myotis - Myotis lucifugus - NV

Fringed myotis - Myotis thysanodes - NV

Long-legged myotis - Myotis volans - NV

Townsend's big-eared bat - Corynorhinus townsendii - NV

Big brown bat - Eptesicus fuscus - NV

Hoary bat - Lasiurus cinereus - NV

Western pipistrelle bat - Pipistrellus hesperus - NV

Brazilian free-tailed bat - Tadarida braziliensis - NV

## <u>Invertebrates</u>

Carson Valley Silverspot - Speyeria nokomis carsonensis— NV Mono checkerspot butterfly- Euphydryas editha monoensis— NV

# **APPENDIX C**

The following are correspondence received during the 30-day comment period for the draft Alpine County Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment.

### David E Loomis <dloomis@fs.fed.us>

04/18/2007 02:09 PM

To: desna\_young@nv.blm.gov

cc: Gary Schiff <gschiff@fs.fed.us>, Cheryl Probert <cprobert@fs.fed.us>

Subject: Comments on BLM's Alpine county resource management plan

Thanks for the opportunity to review BLM's Alpine County resource management plan amendment. Your proposals appear to present a sound land management strategy that is compatible with adjacent National Forest System lands. We have two minor editorial comments:

Map 2.3 - this map would be more clear if it indicated the travel management designation for the Indian Creek lands - a limited designation would be most compatible with Carson River corridor management by the Forest Service.

Pgs. 3-6 and 3-7 - please contact Jason Kling of this office for specific locations of mountain yellow legged frog and Yosemite toad on National Forest System lands in the area.

Please call if you have questions.

David Loomis Sierra Zone Environmental Planner Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest 1536 S. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701 775 884 8132